

THE PACIFIC  
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

WALTER C. SMITH : : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY AUGUST 3.

## A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

An acclimation camp of 5000 men would be worth \$100,000 per month and probably more to the business men of this city.

The value to Uncle Sam, as we pointed out yesterday, would be in having a force, already inured to a warm climate, for instant and effective despatch to the Philippines, Panama, Samoa or other tropical possessions. In such a force even the cavalry horses would be made fit for southern tours of duty.

We are doing much to get tourists and would be glad to pay out thousands of dollars in advertising for the assurance that five hundred would be here for five months in every year.

But what are 500 tourists for five months, costing thousands to get, beside 5000 soldiers for twelve months of every year, costing nothing to get but the initial effort at Washington? Besides, we should have the tourists as well and "the American Malta" as Hawaii might then be called would help draw them with its breezy garrison life and army pageantry.

The Advertiser has often urged this proposition, but without visible effect. Yet John A. McCandless is our authority for saying that army men with whom he has talked, believe in it. Why should not our commercial bodies unite to press it at Washington?

## A LOOSE SYSTEM.

The first trustee of the Barete estate was Attorney Bitting who was chosen by Judge Humphreys for that responsible post. Later Humphreys gave the job to Kellett, but not until after Bitting had paid a considerable sum due the estate into court. Where this money went eventually we have no means of knowing. Kellett, who was one of the court clerks, got the trusteeship without bond, as reported in the Advertiser of Dec. 8, 1900. At a subsequent time, according to chief clerk Henry Smith's records, a bond was filed for \$3500, but there is no entry of the name of the bondsmen. For all anybody knows it was a straw bond. For reasons of their own some of our courts, in Humphreys' time, regarded a straw bond as being more useful than any other. It certainly was useful to Kellett.

Meanwhile the heirs of the Barete estate were in need of food and clothes. Their indigence became so plain that it excited remark. Finally they complained to Senators Achi and McCandless and these gentlemen started an investigation which ended in the arrest of Kellett. What belonged to the Barete heirs he had taken over to himself as one of those perquisites which have long since served to attract whole flocks of vultures into the presumed abode of justice.

Nothing is more obvious now than the duty of the circuit judges to examine into every bond which the clerks may have filed; to exact suitable bonds from clerks who have been permitted to administer estates without them—if any such remain—and to join in a recommendation to the next Legislature to provide for the election or appointment, under heavy bonds from some fidelity company of proper standing, of a public administrator in each county.

## SCANDINAVIA.

Recent events in the Scandinavian Peninsula lend interest to statistics just compiled in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the population, comparative resources, and industries of Sweden and Norway, as well as their commerce with the United States and other countries. Sweden and Norway have a combined area of 297,006 square miles, about equal to that of Texas and the Indian Territory. Their population is 7,484,301, practically the same as that of the State of New York. The area of Sweden is about 40 per cent more than that of Norway, the territorial extent of the two countries being 172,876 square miles and 124,130 square miles, respectively.

Notwithstanding less favorable natural conditions, such as the poverty of the soil, about 75 per cent of which is unproductive, and a rigorous climate in the larger part of the country, also a relatively larger emigration, population in Norway increases faster than in Sweden. Thus, the population of Sweden increased, between 1893 and 1903, from 4,824,150 to 5,221,291, or 8.2 per cent, while that of Norway grew from 2,032,100 to 2,288,535, or 12.6 per cent, during the same period.

If the average population for the period 1893-1903—5,043,700 for Sweden and 2,165,600 for Norway—be compared with the corresponding average emigration figures—23,610 for Sweden and 11,303 for Norway—the rate of emigration appears higher for Norway than for Sweden, 5.2 per thousand, as against 4.7 per thousand. During the decade 1893-1902 of the emigrants from Sweden who left their country over 80 per cent stated as their destination the United States, while of 124,336 Norwegians who left their native country, about 97 per cent, at the port of embarkation, indicated this country as their future home.

Of the total estimated population of Sweden in 1903, only 22.3 per cent appear under the head of urban dwellers, while of the total population of Norway, according to the 1900 census, 28.8 per cent are returned as living in urban settlements.

The difference in the industrial character of the population is shown, furthermore, by the fact that in Sweden the mainstay of the population is still agriculture, with its cognate branches, while in Norway the importance of agriculture is about the same as that of the fisheries, each of which industries, according to official estimates, furnishes an annual product of about 15 million dollars, or about 10 per cent of the annual national income. The average value of the principal cereal productions in Sweden for the years 1898-1902 is stated at \$65,338,000, while the average value of Norwegian cereal crops for 1896-1900 was estimated at \$9,640,000 only. This, as well as the relative absence of minerals of industrial importance, involves a much greater dependence on the part of Norway upon imported breadstuffs and raw materials, and results, as a further consequence, in a tariff policy distinct from that of the sister nation. The imports of breadstuffs, including flour, during the calendar year 1903 into Sweden amounted in value to \$16,331,000, and to \$15,229,000 into Norway.

Capt. Paul Smith is to fight the mosquitos officially, but if the town is to be as free of the winged pests as it was two years ago, every citizen and especially every householder will have to fight them personally. If the man who controls inhabited premises will see that no water is permitted to collect on his place in tubs, troughs, barrels, tin cans or any other unscreened receptacles, he will help make mosquitos scarce in his neighborhood, and thus contribute to the general good result. But to succeed he must be minute in his inspection. In one yard of thick foliage two years ago the last refuge of the resident mosquitos was found to be in cup-like plant growths. On Quarantine island the breeding insects were discovered in the little tins of water into which the leg-tips of tables were thrust to keep ants from climbing up. A pint of stagnant water will produce enough mosquitos to destroy the lanai pleasures of a neighborhood.

If all the learned commencement theses were put together in magazine form each year, America would have something to give as an offset to the numerous reviews of which scholarly Englishmen boast. We are, indeed, open to criticism in the matter of erudite reviews, having only two or three; but the annual literature of the commencement season, including Phi Beta Kappa orations, offers a good substitute. The drawback about it is that it does not reach the public except as briefly epitomized by the press.

A. L. C. Atkinson makes a wise, modest, progressive and efficient Governor. Public opinion is strongly and progressively on his side.

The nearer the time comes for peace the louder Linevitch boasts of what his army could do in war.

Yellow Jack is finding now and then another southern town that needs cleaning up.

There is too much politics and too little business in this warrant controversy.

TREASURER'S REPORT  
OF QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

Treasurer E. F. Bishop of the Queen's Hospital Corporation has made his biennial report for the two years ending July 15, 1905, to the officers and members of the corporation. The report shows receipts amounting to \$119,998.06 which together with a balance of \$36,698.89 from the former period bring the total up to \$156,696.95. The main items of the receipt account are legislative appropriations, \$37,511.50; pay patients, \$26,336.80; interest, \$12,826.83; rents, \$5,304.95 and loans paid in \$32,673.75. The disbursements amount to \$155,528.69, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,168.26.

The new Pauahi wing constructed during the past year was a large item in the disbursements. The contract price for the building was \$53,333.00 and certain extras brought the total up to \$54,586.60. The grading, power service and one-half the builder's insurance, amounting in all to \$466.96 must be deducted from this, leaving the total construction cost, \$54,123.64. The elevators, architect's bill, furnishings and incidentals bring the cost of the wing up to \$63,766.04.

The assets of the corporation total \$252,279.10 and the balance or operating account amounts to \$52,305.51. The last previous balance was \$47,794.47, a gain of \$4,510.54.

With the biennial report the treasurer submitted the ninety-second semi-annual report, showing the receipts and disbursements for the six months ending July 15, 1905. The receipts for this period were \$28,747.83, which with the balance on hand of \$14,069.22 made a total fund of \$42,817.05. The disbursements for the period were \$41,648.79, leaving a balance of \$1,168.26. The outstanding loans amount to \$35,250.00 and other securities are held to the value of \$10,300.00. Three mortgages of \$7,000.00, \$50,000.00 and \$3,500.00 were foreclosed in the last two years.

## RAILWAY RUMOR.

Seven shillings a day has been adopted by the New South Wales government as a minimum wage to railway laborers.

Smoking has only been permitted in English railway carriages since 1846. On certain foreign lines smoking is so general that carriages are apart for non-smokers, and so labeled.

On the railways of the United Kingdom there are one locomotive and 36 vehicles per mile of line. In the United States there is only one per four miles of railway, and 36 vehicles per mile.

The Northern of France Railway company gives dowries to daughters of all its servants, provided the father or mother has been five years in the service of the company, and has a salary of less than £125 a year. Each bride must be between the ages of 17 and 30, and the marriage portion amounts to about £21.

The rapidity with which electric invention has progressed is shown forcibly by the fact that every indication points to the adoption of the electric locomotive before it is 20 years old as the means by which the traffic of two of the greatest railroads in the world into the largest city in the western hemisphere will be handled.

REMNANTS  
—AND—  
HANDKERCHIEFS

On TUESDAY, August 1st, at 8 o'clock, we will place on sale  
AN IMMENSE LOT  
—of—

REMNANTS  
—of—  
COTTONS and LINENS.

Included in this lot will be found hundreds of desirable lengths of Calicos, Percales, Ginghams, Batistes, Piques, Cretonnes, Silkolines, Linings, Plain and Figured Lawns, Grass Linens, Linen Lawns and Table Linens, all of which have been marked at prices that will close them out with a rush.

At the same time as above, we will place on sale

HUNDREDS of DOZENS  
—of—  
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

These goods are in broken lots, only a few of each pattern left, which must be closed out before the receipt of our Fall stock.

They are reduced as follows:  
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c., reduced to 5c. each.  
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, reduced to 3 for 50c.

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 35c. each, reduced to 25c. each.  
Linen Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidery Handkerchiefs, 40c. each, reduced to 25c. each.

Linen Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidery Handkerchiefs, 50c. and 60c. each, reduced to 3 for \$1.00.  
Linen Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidery Handkerchiefs, 75c. each, reduced to 50c. each.

Linen Lace, Hemstitched and Embroidery Handkerchiefs, \$2.00 each, reduced to \$1.25 each.

## CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

1 lot Children's Cotton Initial Handkerchiefs, 3 to the box, reduced from 25c. to 10c. per box.

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GOOD GOODS.Get  
SCOTT'S  
Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

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